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JOHN LAMONT

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JOHN LAMONT

This sketch of the life of
John Lamont is compiled for
Miss Nell M. Custin - a very
small token of my appreciation
of her kind assistance in extending
our knowledge of him - our
great-great-grandfather.

C.H.T.

February 27, 1928

JOHN LAMONT
My grandmother's grandfather.
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Compiled by C.H. Thompson

LAMONT is a Scotch name and is not an uncommon one in Scotland, particularly in Argyleshire. When the Scots took possession of the north part of Ireland, Lamonts were among them and it was from the region about Coleraine, County Antrim, Ireland, that our American line came. In Scotland the name has two spellings, Lamont and Lamond. Though the latter appears to be the older form the *former* appears to be the one more commonly used. Variations of these are Lemont and Lemond. In former times it was very commonly pronounced nearly as is the word lemon and this spelling, also, is often found in the old records. Prior to and during the Revolutionary period illiteracy was very prevalent. Spelling, particularly of family names, was extremely lax. Town clerks and ministers, in making records, frequently spelled a man's name two or three ways in the same record. During the Revolution, the returns of soldiers in the various companies showed very remarkable variation in the spelling of one and the same man's name. These returns were usually compiled by an orderly but many of the higher officers appear to have had no better education than the subalterns and privates. The pronunciation of the name, like lemon, probably accounts

for the very great variety of spellings of the name LAMONT that appear in the various records, some of which are, - Lamon, Lemon, Lemmon, Leming, Leman, Leaman, Leeman, Limont, Liment, &c. John Lamont, the principal figure in the following sketch, was familiarly called, by his neighbors, "Uncle John Lemon" and "Granddaddy Lemon".

The first of this family to come to America was a boy, Archibald, who was kidnapped, brought over, and sold as a servant on Long Island. He was followed by his widowed mother and two younger brothers, John and Robert. Tradition says that the father's name was John. The mother and two sons joined ~~with~~ the older son, Archibald, and the family so united settled, about 1750, in North Hillsdale, a village in the north part of the town of Hillsdale, Columbia county, New York. This settlement was largely made up of immigrants from the north of Ireland, either directly or after a short sojourn among the inhospitable Puritans of Massachusetts or Connecticut. Some came by way of Rhode Island and some came from the Scotch-Irish settlement at Londonderry, New Hampshire. One of the outstanding men of the settlement, a leader in all its activities, was one Robert Noble, and from him it was named Nobletown and by that name it was known up to the time of the Revolution. The settlement of Nobletown was authorized by the Massachusetts Bay Colony

who claimed the region as within her charter rights. New York also claimed it as within her charter rights but the inhabitants of Nobletown recognized Massachusetts authority only. These conflicting claims by the two colonies gave rise to bitter enmities between the settlers of Nobletown and their adjacent Dutch neighbors, as will be noted later.

Authentic records of these three sons are rather meager. Of John there appears to be no record of descendants. Whether he finally settled elsewhere or never married or died young is not known. Archibald and Robert were soldiers, in 1767, in Captain Johannis Hogeboorn's Company of colonial troops. This was immediately following the French and Indian War. This and other similar companies were organized to protect the pioneer settlers' homes. They saw active service in the field - along the Mohawk Valley - covering a frontier that was constantly exposed to the depredations of Indians and all the horrors consequent to Indian uprisings and Indian atrocities.

Archibald, the oldest son, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1724. Late in life (when nearly sixty years old) he married Abiah Smith, - then but eighteen years old. They had several children. His descendants removed to the western part of the State of New York early in the eighteen hundreds and settled in

the region about Lockport and Rochester. Archibald died April 24, 1795, aged 71 years, and was buried in the little cemetery in North Hillsdale, N.Y. where a headstone marks his grave.

Robert, the second son, was born in Coleraine, County Antrim, Ireland, in 1726. He died July 26, 1789, in the 63d year of his age and is buried in the North Hillsdale cemetery near his brother, Archibald. The grave is marked by an inscribed brown stone headpiece. Tradition says he married a Miss Brown. She too was from the north of Ireland and very probably was also of Scotch ancestry. She survived her husband some years, and moved with her daughter, Mrs. Mary Gorse, to Fulton, Schoharie county, N.Y., where she spent her last days. Her unmarked grave was on the farm of a relative. The children born to this union were:

JOHN, born September 18, 1753.
(Considered in following pages)

WILLIAM, born 1756. He married (first),
about 1779 or 1780, Mrs. Phebe (Gorse) Perkins.
She died June 12, 1789 and is buried in the North Hillsdale cemetery. He married (second)

~~William~~ Mary Rodman. About 1800 or 1802 he removed to Fulton, Schoharie county, N.Y. and in later life went to West Pomfret, Cattaraugus co. N.Y. to live with his youngest son, Albertus, where he died about 1852 or 1853, at the age of 96 years.

Thomas W. Lamont, the New York financier, is descended from William.

ARCHIBALD, born But little is known of Archibald or of his descendants but it appears that he too removed to Schoharie county. He married but to whom has not appeared in any of the records examined. Among his children was a daughter, named Orange, who married Garrit Van Tuyl.

MARY, born Married John Gorse and they located in Fulton, N.Y., later removing to the western part of the State. A number of her grandsons were Methodist clergymen in the New York Conference.

These three sons of Robert,- John, William and Archibald,- were soldiers in the Revolution and experienced much hard service on the frontier, mostly repelling Indian invasions.

JOHN LAMONT

John Lamont, son of Robert, was born in North Hillsdale, Columbia county, New York, September 18, 1753.

To better understand the condition of society which surrounded his boyhood and early manhood and which must have made a deep and lasting impression on his whole life, let us note some of the events in the history of that settlement. The settlement was first known as Nobletown, as before stated,- named from one Robert Noble, formerly of Sheffield, Massachusetts, who was one

of its earliest inhabitants and very early became its recognized leader. Noble began the settlement of this little frontier colony about 1748 or 1749, under the authority of the Massachusetts Bay Colony who, as has been stated, claimed the region as ^{being} under her jurisdiction. It was equally as determinedly claimed by the Colony of New York and more especially by the Van Rensselaer family who claimed it as part of the grant made to them under the old Dutch rule of the Colony and continued to be held under the English rule of the same. The Van Rensselaers made repeated attempts to either collect rent from the settlers or to dispossess them of their homes. On their part the settlers, in full faith in their rights under the Massachusetts Colony, as vigorously resisted these attempts. The result was almost continuous rioting from the beginning of the settlement, and at times became fatally sanguinary. It was border warfare such as has marked the pioneer settlement of many other sections of the United States. To add to their miseries, war was declared between England and France which, in America, took the aspect of the Canadian French, with their Indian allies, against the English colonies south of them, ~~and~~ which, in our histories, is designated The French and Indian War. In the border settlements the warfare was mostly with Indians who were instigated and sometimes led by the French. French soldiers, in

any great number, never took part in these raids.

In August, 1754, a body of hostile Canadian Indians surprised and destroyed the hamlet known as "Dutch Hoosick", situated in the northeast corner of the manor of Rensselaerwyck and threw out scouting parties as far south as Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where a man and two children were killed. Militia companies were organized for defence in nearly every settlement and town on or near the frontier. One such was raised in Nobletown, commanded by Robert Noble. John Lamont's father, Robert, was no doubt a member of this company since it is certainly known that he was a member of other companies which succeeded it a few years later - maintained for the same purpose, - self defence. Though the Dutch and English colonists had a common foe to encounter yet they did not put aside their own differences. Pending the breaking out of other hostilities by the French and Canadian Indians, Noble found employment for his forces in open resistance to the New York authorities.

Peace between England and France was declared in 1763, but the Indians probably never heard of it or, if they did, they did not consider it binding on them. So militia companies were continued and maintained to hold the Indian hordes in check. Also the local conditions in the little settlement continued turbulent. In 1766 the anti-rent disturbances broke out afresh on

the Van Rensselaer manor, with greater violence than ever before. Robert Noble put himself at the head of an armed force and defeated a strong posse, headed by the sheriff of Albany, who was attempting to dispossess some of the "squatters" on the Van Rensselaer tract. This renewed outbreak was followed by a proclamation from the governor ordering the ~~arrest~~ arrest of Noble and offering a reward of 100 pounds for him. Again the sheriff, with a large posse, attacked him and though Noble was this time defeated he made his escape into Massachusetts and apparently never again took part in the local riots. The rank and file of the rioters, however, were not reduced to subjection until the arrival of a detachment of the Royal Infantry, which had been sent from New York to support the civil authorities. While the names of these rioters do not appear to have been preserved yet it must be borne in mind that they included practically all the settlers of Nobletown who, if not in open, armed resistance against the New York authorities, were heart and soul in the cause, which they conceived to be a defense of their legitimate homes. And, too, it must be kept in mind that the Lamonts were among these people and it is known that they took active part in these defenses of their rights. In 1767 a conference was held aiming toward the settlement of the boundary line between the two colonies. While no actual agreement

was reached nevertheless it came so near it as to render ~~xx~~ certain the boundary would ultimately be established at a distance of approximately 20 miles east of the Hudson river, and thereby the settlement of Nobletown would fall within the jurisdiction of New York. The boundary line, then tentavely agreed upon, was not finally established till 1787. By compromise, in 1770, the Van Rensselaers relinquished their claim to the region embracing Nobletown. The outbreak of the Revolution interrupted the solution of local problems so that it was not till 1791 that titles to the lands were confirmed to the settlers, and then by the legislature of the young State of New York.

Thus we have an intimation of the turbulent times into which John Lamont was born. Born near the beginning of the French and Indian War, his young mind was impressed with all the horrors of savage warfare. His developing years were stamped with the sacredness of personal rights and from his home and his neighbors he learned how to assert and defend those rights. It is to be expected, then, that when the Revolution began he was one of the first to embrace its tenets and to throw his whole being into it.

Following the Lexington alarm, his neighbor and friend, John McKinstry, organized a company in Nobletown and the adjacent region and marched to Boston,- probably the only body of men that marched from the NewYork colony on that

(10)
alarm. This Company reported for duty, in Boston, in May, 1775, ~~was~~ was assigned to Colonel John Paterson's regiment, and saw service there, in the long siege, till the evacuation of the city by the British. The regiment had a part in the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, being stationed on Cobble Hill, near the right wing of the American battery. It was also in the engagement at Lachmere Point, November 9, and the part played in this latter event caused General Washington to write, - "The alacrity of the riflemen and officers upon the occasion did them honor, to which Colonel Paterson's Regiment, and some others, were properly entitled." Again, the following day, he praised them in general orders.

Just when John Lamont first enlisted in Captain McKinstry's Company does not appear but it probably was at the time of its formation, in the spring of 1775. The first definite date of his being in the Company is February, 1776, while it was still stationed in the outskirts of Boston. The British evacuated Boston March 17, 1776, and the very next day Colonel Paterson and his Regiment ~~was~~ ^{were} ordered to New York city. On that day they started on their march for New London, Connecticut, from which port boats carried them up the Sound to the city. After a short stay in New York the regiment was ordered to make its way into Canada,

with all possible speed. The expedition started April 21, 1776. By boats the soldiers ascended the Hudson river, passed Ticonderoga, then navigated Lake Champlaine, and early in May were in Montreal. Here they joined with General Arnold's army and ^{were} exposed to the small-pox which was raging in that army at that time. On arriving at Montreal, the first four companies that crossed the river, about 100 men, were ordered to The Cedars, a small outpost at The Cedar rapids, These companies were under the command of Major Henry Sherburne and were sent to reenforce the station there, held by Major Isaac Butterfield. Captain McKinstry's Company was one of the four so detached and in it was John Lamont, a private. Meanwhile, Sunday, May 19, Major Butterfield had surrendered the post at The Cedars, to a small number of British soldiers, under Captain George Forster, and a large force of Indians led by the half-breed chief, Joseph Brant. Major Sherburne approached, on the following day, May 20, without having received any information of the surrender, and when within four miles of the post he was suddenly attacked by a body of about 500 Indians who were in ambush in a forest through which he was making his way. Sherburne's men put up a vigorous and deathdealing fight for an hour but were surrounded and overwhelmed by superior numbers and forced to surrender.

It is recorded that in this battle Captain McKinstry's

Company was sharply engaged with a body of Indians before whom his troops were several times compelled to retire. But rallying, with spirit, the Indians were repeatedly driven back in turn. This frontier company fought the Indians in Indian fashion, from tree to tree, and wrought terrific havoc among them. The respective parties were thus successively driven by each other, back and forth according to the doubtful and varying fortunes of the hour, until the Americans were forced, by the great odds against them, to capitulate. Captain McKinstry, being wounded, fell by the side of a tree and was there taken. John Lamont, too, was severely wounded in the hand and in the ^{leg} foot, and also made a prisoner. The destructive fight put up by this small body of men under Major Sherburne caused its captured members to be especially marked by the Indians as victims for additional savage cruelty. Captain McKinstry was bound to a tree and brush was piled around him in preparation for the torture. Hope was almost gone when it came to his mind that he had heard that Brant, who had been educated in Connecticut, was a Mason and he managed to communicate to him the masonic sign. This the chief recognized and answered by liberating the Captain, had his wounds dressed, and sent him to his home on the Hudson under a personal escort of Indians as guides and guards.

Following the surrender of Major Butterfield, the prisoners were plundered by the Indians and some were killed. After the battle with Major Sherburne's command, the next day, the savages were more vicious in *their* treatment of the prisoners, especially so toward those taken with Sherburne, and everything was taken from them. They were stripped of all their clothing that took the fancy of an Indian and many were left entirely nude. In this condition they were imprisoned on a desolate Island, in the St. Lawrence river, without shelter of any kind and with insufficient food,- the constant prey for torment by the Indians who insulted, buffeted and illtreated them by all the methods of savage cruelty. ~~This~~ continued till they were exchanged, just a week later, and returned to the American army. Meantime many more of the captives were inhumanely murdered.

In the exchange of prisoners, which took place May 27, all the Americans were accounted for except a few - "some 6 or 8" - who were carried away by the savages "for purposes unknown". The names of these "6 or 8" do not appear on record. The names of those exchanged on May 27, however, are preserved on record.

Just what was the fate of John Lamont, following the battle of The Cedars, in which he was wounded and taken prisoner, it is difficult to learn, at this late date, with any degree of certainty. It is entirely probable

that he was among those exchanged and in the list of prisoners it is very likely that he it was who was recorded as "John Leming" of "Captain McKinstry's Company". On the other hand there is a persistent tradition that he was carried away by the Indians. This, too, might well have been; he might have been one of the "6 or 8" carried off "for purposes unknown". This tradition has found its way into some so-called historical books, and various embellishments have been attached to it from time to time. Combining these different accounts the story is that when captured he, too, like his Captain, was marked for torture at the stake, but seeing a violin among the plunder that had been collected by the Indians he seized upon it and played so well that if he did not soothe the savage breast he at least tempered the rage to the extent that they decided not to burn him. However he was forced to run the gantlet and afterwards was adopted into the tribe and given a squaw for wife. In due time he escaped and returned to his own people. One "historian" volunteers the information that he lived with the Indians and his Indian wife seven (immortal seven) years and that "he is not known to have any descendants this side the St. Lawrence".

That is the tradition story. Who can determine how much is fact and how much is fiction? Nevertheless,

there are some outstanding inconsistencies in this tradition which can very readily be exposed to view. First of all, Lamont was severely wounded, in a hand and a ^{leg} foot, at the battle of The Cedars. This fact is on record in the Pension Bureau at Washington. In the light of reason this crippled hand would appear to have been a rather serious hindrance in producing any very thrilling music from a violin. Possibly, however, the Indians were not overly critical or fastidious. Again, a crippled ^{leg} foot would be a serious handicap in successfully running the gantlet. But, since he was a big man, powerful and resourceful, possibly he just hopped through the lines. Being "adopted" into the tribe and "given a squaw for wife" is a stereotyped part of most such stories, where white men have been captured and carried away to the Indian country, just as women ~~so~~ captured always "married a chief". It is too bad the "historian" did not follow precedent and elevate Lamont's "squaw" to "an Indian princess". As to the last phase of the tradition it may be counter-stated that he is not known to have had any descendants on the other side of the St. Lawrence. Just here it may be well to state that he does have many descendants on this side of that river and in none of them is there any indication of the physical features or other hereditary aspects of the Indian. Furthermore, it

can readily be shown that if he was carried away to the Indian country he could not have remained very long, - certainly not seven years - for in a very short time after the return of the army from Canada he was at home, in North Hillsdale, and enlisted as a Ranger in the New York Militia, and as such saw much service during the remainder of the war, serving at least five enlistments, from one to three months each, the last one being in 1780.

The duties of a Ranger were general scouting service and the protection of the frontier against the enemy. This enemy consisted not only of the British regulars but more particularly of Indians and Tories - "domestic enemies". Settlements were scattered and were the constant prey of the Tories and of the Indians. For the most part these companies of Rangers were made up of men who were familiar with frontier Indian warfare and were thereby best suited and trained to meet these warriors on their own ground. As frontiersmen they were exceptionally good marksmen and as natural born woodsmen were able to ^{do} scout duties as could no other class of men. They were a robust, hardy, determined and brave company of men - the pick of the settlements for this fatiguing and dangerous class of warfare.

John Lamont was just such a man. He, no doubt, had additional motives for joining the Rangers for they were mounted militia and this best suited his crippled

condition. Furthermore, they were held less to strict military discipline. Operating in small groups, much individual discretion was permitted and in Lamont's case it doubtless offered an opportunity to retaliate upon the savages who had treated him so cruelly.

John Lamont was born and grew to manhood in North Hillsdale (formerly Nobletown) and from that town enlisted in the War of the Revolution, when he was about twenty-three years old. At the close of the war he returned to Hillsdale, and about that time married a Miss Elizabeth Sullivan. In 1790, when the First U.S. Census was taken he was living in Hillsdale and his family then consisted of "one male over 16 years of age, two males under 16, and four females", which probably means himself, wife, two sons and three daughters. This would lead one to surmise that he married while living in North Hillsdale though definite record of the date and place have not as yet come to light. If there were five children in 1790 and two years difference between their ages is allowed, it would indicate that he married sometime near 1780 - possibly a little earlier or a little later - ~~but~~ presumably about the end of the war. There may have been other children born after 1790 of whom no record has yet appeared. The names of four children have thusfar been learned, namely:

Robert, married Hannah
Killed in the War of 1812

Rosannah, married Benjamin Custin.

Elizabeth, married Jacob Bartholomew

Sarah, married Daniel Gregory

Elizabeth (Sullivan)Lamont was born July 10, 1756,
but the names of her parents and the place of her birth
are unknown. She died in Harpersfield, Ashtabula
county, Ohio, in July, 1833.

Just prior to or soon after the year 1800 the
Lamont families - Archibald, William, John and the
sister, Mary Gorse - migrated to the region of Schoharie
county, New York. From there their children scattered
to the westward. John Lamont appears to have been
there but a short time before undertaking the long trip,
with his son Robert and son-in-law, Benjamin Custin,
which brought them to the Western Reserve. Of his
early life in this new country little seems to have been
recorded. He was but one among many other like
daring and courageous pioneers. He was more at home
on the frontier, with all its native wildness, than he
could possibly have been in the more peaceful, more
densely populated districts.

Probably the one episode of his lifeⁱⁿ Ashtabula
county which gives him a more conspicuous place than
any other had its origin in the turbulent times of the

War of 1812. His only son, Robert, ~~was~~ a soldier under General Harrison, was treacherously murdered by the Indians. Robert Lamont was a private, enlisted from Harpersfield, Ohio, in Captain John R. Reed's Company, under Colonel Ryan. Following the disastrous defeat of General Winchester's army at the battle of the River Raisin, the survivors were made captive and carried away by the British and Indians. Thereupon General Harrison sent Dr. Samuel M'Keehan, surgeon's mate, of the 2nd Regiment, Ohio Militia, with medicine and money to relieve the wounded and other prisoners held by the British at Malden. He was accompanied by Robert Lamont, as an attendant, and by a Frenchman, named Tessier, as guide. Dr. M'Keehan was furnished with a letter from General Harrison, addressed to any British officer whom he might meet, explaining the errand. What happened can best be told by quoting from Dr. M'Keehan's Narrative, as given in Albany, N.Y., May 24, 1813.

"On the 31st of January last, I was ordered by General Harrison to proceed to the River Raisin, with a flag of truce, and thence to Malden, if not stopped by Indians. We arrived at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami at dark, and not finding a company of rangers as expected, we camped in a cave [another account says, vacant cabin] the horse and cariole before the door, and the flag standing by them. About midnight the Indians

fired in upon us, killed Mr. Lamont, wounded myself in the foot, and made us prisoners. After dispatching Mr. Lamont with the tomahawk, scalping and stripping him, they seized my horse, harness, greatcoat, blankets and other clothing, and one hundred dollars in gold, which the General had sent to procure necessities for the wounded of General Winchester's army". It is further recorded that Robert Lamont was an only son, and his father, John, on hearing of his son's tragical death, brought about in so cowardly and inhuman a manner, became frantic and in his fury actually seized his rifle and traveled as far as Cleveland, toward the enemies of his country, and the murderers of his son, determined to avenge his death. When one recalls the suffering John Lamont experienced as a prisoner of the Indians - not alone his own personal physical suffering, but the witnessing also of worse tortures inflicted on some of his fellow prisoners - it is not to be wondered at if he had a deep and persistent hatred for the Indian race. Added to this was the memory of his former New York friends and neighbors being massacred by them. Then, when his own flesh and blood - his only son - fell a victim to their treachery, who can doubt the effect on his mind, and who can justly blame him if in his frenzy he recognized dead Indians as the only good Indians. One report is to the effect that after the death of

Robert, the father swore to get every Indian that he could. It is also reported that at a later time four Indians passed his cabin, that he followed them and that none of them were ever seen again. The disappearing of other Indians was likewise credited to his love for "hunting" and his unerring marksmanship. No questions were asked by the other settlers, who knew and understood his hatred for the red men. His neighbors, who knew all the circumstances, did not condemn him. Should we?

John Lamont lived to the ripe old age of ninety years, and died in Harpersfield, Ohio, April 10, 1843.

From the foregoing sketch it is evident to a student of American history that John Lamont was a typical American pioneer. Born and reared on the frontier of America's advancing civilization, he had the inheritance, the training and the experiences of a frontiersman. These, sustained by a naturally alert mind and a body of above average build and strength, fitted him for the rigorous times incident to the Revolution and the years that followed, in which he did a full man's share in helping to advance the frontier line beyond the Alleghenies. His life abounded with experiences which called for more than ordinary endurance and its hardships left their impress upon him - more of mind than of body, apparently. As an old man he has been described as of "brawny frame, erect carriage, more than

1870

1871

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six feet in height, a cold gray eye, solemn visage, sinister aspect, shrewd and sarcastic". Nevertheless, he was respected and esteemed by his neighbors who

knew him. In the "Lamont Family" book it is recorded

in his later years,
that he was "a rather eccentric character" and that

"his hard experiences were probably enough to make

anyone eccentric". Some of his Dutch neighbors

believed him to be a wizzard. The History of Ashtabula

County, Ohio, records a rather humorous story of his

imputed witchcraft. The article intimates that his

reputation as a wizzard might have been due to indulgence

in liquid "spirits". It would not be surprising if

he was not a total abstainer, considering his Scotch-Irish

ancestry as well as the sentiment of his time when liquor

drinking was not frowned upon as it is today. That he

drank to excess is scarcely probable else he never would

have reached the advanced age that he did and that with

such physical vigor. Otherwise it should be deplored

that such potent tonic has been relegated to limbo.

Sentimentalists may rave over the wrongs done to the

"Noble Red Men" - how they were robbed of their lands,

were debauched and murdered. There is another side

to the story, sustained by cold, unyielding facts.

Here in America were vast regions, untilled, and only

sparsely settled - and then only by roving bands. Who

can justly claim the land belonged to any Indian, any

(23)
tribe or any nation of Indians?

Europeans and their American successors saw the possibilities of drawing the natural resources from these areas through cultivation and sent colonists to take possession and ~~add~~ add to the world's sources of food supply. The Indian fought the settlers, not in defence of their homes and land, but, because it was their savage glory to fight, to collect scalps, ~~###~~ to plunder and to torture prisoners. By their mode of warfare the colonists presented easy victims. But the pioneers, such men as was John Lamont, learned to fight the Indians in their own stealthful manner and they were the ones who formed the advance guard and skirmishers of the vast army that slowly and steadily marched westward and redeemed the savage wilds for productive civilization. They were the ones who cleared the way and made it safe for those who followed.

In conclusion, from all that is recorded of the life of John Lamont and from all that may safely be read between the lines of those records it is safe to declare that he was an AMERICAN, in his time and place.

* * *

The foregoing is compiled from many sources and is not written for publication. It is hoped that may be done later, when more data are available, at which time full credit and citation will given each authority.

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